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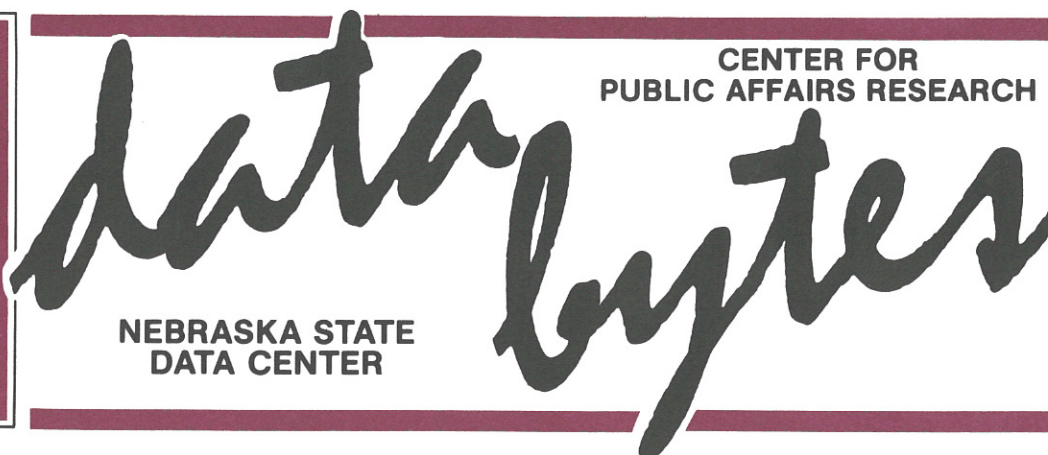
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CENTER FOR
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Volume 1, Number 2

Training Kicks Off Local Review Program

State Data Center staff conducted a series of Local Review Program Training Sessions throughout Nebraska in early August. Over 200 local government representatives attended training sessions in Omaha, Lincoln, Norfolk, Valentine, North Platte, Scottsbluff, and Grand Island. At the sessions they learned how to carry out the Local Review Program in their communities to help ensure that all persons are accurately counted in the 1990 Census of Housing and Population. While the Local Review Program is voluntary, the Census Bureau encourages local

government participation to help improve the accuracy of the Census.

The Local Review Program is sponsored jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Nebraska State Data Center. It gives local governments the opportunity to review Census Bureau maps and preliminary housing unit counts by block while the Census is still underway. Participating governments use local resources, such as tax and utility records, to prepare housing unit counts by census block, then compare their counts to those furnished by the Census Bureau. Local governments that find discrepancies between Census Bureau housing unit counts and their own can ask the Census Bureau to investigate and make corrections as needed. Proper identification of all housing units in a jurisdiction will enable the Census Bureau to accurately enumerate residents.

The Census Bureau will send precensus maps to all local governments by November. Those local governments with more densely populated areas will also receive precensus housing unit counts in November for review. Following the taking of the Census in April 1990, the Census Bureau will send postcensus maps to all local governments. In August 1990 all local governments will receive postcensus housing unit counts by census block. Local governments will then have

15 days to review the counts for each block and confirm them or submit documentation to challenge them. The Census Bureau will review discrepancies reported by local governments and take steps to enumerate residents of any missed housing units.

An accurate 1990 census count is important for Nebraska. Voting districts for the U.S. House of Representatives as well as state and local government are based on census data. Both the federal and state governments use census counts as a basis to distribute funds and deliver services to localities. Business persons, government officials, educators, and others will rely on 1990 census data to measure economic and social patterns in Nebraska throughout the next decade. Through the Local Review Program, local governments have the opportunity to see that their communities receive the benefits of a complete and accurate census count.

Statistical Abstract of the U.S.

The 1988 edition of the *Statistical Abstract of the U.S.* is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office for \$25.00 (paperbound) or \$30.00 (clothbound). The *Statistical Abstract* is the best selling and longest running federal statistical publication. It is a convenient volume for statistical reference as well as a guide to other statistical publications and sources.

When ordering, the GPO Stock Numbers are 003-024-06707-2 (paperbound) and 003-024-06708-1 (clothbound).

In This Issue:

Population of Nebraska Counties: 1988, 1987, and 1980	2
Number of Farms in Nebraska Counties: 1987 and 1982	3
Per Capita Personal Income	4

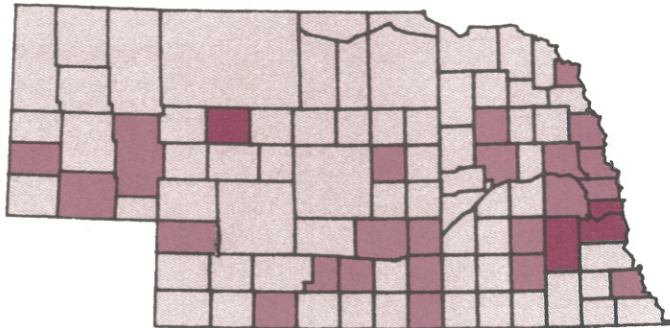
Population of Nebraska Counties: 1988, 1987, and 1980

----- Population -----						----- Population -----					
County	July 1, 1988 Estimate	July 1, 1987 Estimate	April 1, 1980 (Census)	Percentage Change 1980-88	Net Migration Rate 1980-88	County	July 1, 1988 Estimate	July 1, 1987 Estimate	April 1, 1980 (Census)	Percentage Change 1980-88	Net Migration Rate 1980-88
Adams	30,400	30,400	30,656	-0.9	-4.2	Perkins	3,600	3,600	3,637	-1.8	-4.5
Antelope	8,400	8,400	8,675	-3.4	-8.6	Phelps	9,800	9,900	9,769	0.7	-2.4
Arthur	500	500	513	-8.2	-10.9	Pierce	8,400	8,400	8,481	-0.8	-5.8
Banner	1,000	1,000	918	6.2	-1.9	Platte	30,400	29,600	28,852	5.3	-3.2
Blaine	700	700	867	-16.1	-20.8	Polk	5,900	5,900	6,320	-6.3	-6.1
Boone	7,000	7,000	7,391	-5.9	-9.3	Red Willow	12,600	12,700	12,615	-0.1	-4.4
Box Butte	14,000	14,300	13,696	2.4	-6.7	Richardson	10,200	10,300	11,315	-9.9	-7.8
Boyd	3,100	3,100	3,331	-6.5	-6.2	Rock	2,200	2,200	2,383	-8.7	-12.8
Brown	3,900	4,000	4,377	-10.8	-11.5	Saline	12,900	13,000	13,131	-1.5	-2.3
Buffalo	37,000	36,800	34,797	6.3	-0.5	Sarpy	98,200	95,800	86,015	14.2	0.6
Burt	8,300	8,400	8,813	-5.7	-4.6	Saunders	18,700	18,600	18,716	-0.1	-3.2
Butler	9,100	9,000	9,330	-3.0	-5.2	Scotts Bluff	37,100	37,500	38,344	-3.2	-8.9
Cass	22,100	22,200	20,297	9.1	2.7	Seward	15,900	15,700	15,789	0.9	-3.1
Cedar	10,700	10,800	11,375	-6.0	-10.6	Sheridan	7,300	7,300	7,544	-3.1	-6.7
Chase	4,600	4,600	4,758	-3.8	-7.9	Sherman	3,900	4,000	4,226	-8.6	-8.6
Cherry	6,500	6,700	6,758	-3.8	-8.8	Sioux	1,600	1,600	1,845	-12.1	-14.2
Cheyenne	10,000	10,200	10,057	-0.3	-3.9	Stanton	6,600	6,600	6,549	0.8	-6.3
Clay	7,600	7,700	8,106	-6.7	-8.7	Thayer	7,000	7,100	7,582	-7.0	-6.2
Colfax	9,200	9,500	9,890	-7.2	-9.3	Thomas	900	900	973	-4.0	-10.7
Cuming	11,000	10,900	11,664	-6.1	-9.5	Thurston	7,100	7,000	7,186	-1.9	-11.0
Custer	12,800	13,000	13,877	-7.7	-8.5	Valley	5,600	5,700	5,633	-0.5	-2.2
Dakota	17,200	17,000	16,573	3.8	-4.5	Washington	16,000	15,800	15,508	3.3	-0.7
Dawes	9,200	9,300	9,609	-4.6	-8.5	Wayne	9,800	9,700	9,858	-0.9	-6.4
Dawson	20,700	20,700	22,304	-7.1	-11.4	Webster	4,500	4,500	4,858	-6.9	-3.8
Deuel	2,300	2,400	2,462	-6.8	-6.9	Wheeler	1,000	1,000	1,060	-7.6	-16.9
Dixon	6,600	6,700	7,137	-7.1	-9.6	York	14,900	14,700	14,798	0.4	-5.1
Dodge	35,400	35,400	35,847	-1.3	-4.6	Nebraska	1,602,000	1,594,000	1,569,825	2.1	-3.6
Douglas	419,400	414,600	397,038	5.6	-1.7						
Dundy	2,700	2,800	2,861	-6.4	-7.0						
Fillmore	7,400	7,400	7,920	-7.0	-6.3						
Franklin	4,000	4,000	4,377	-9.2	-6.9						
Frontier	3,400	3,400	3,647	-7.9	-11.7						
Furnas	5,900	6,000	6,486	-9.5	-5.5						
Gage	23,200	23,200	24,456	-5.3	-6.5						
Garden	2,700	2,700	2,802	-3.3	-1.2						
Garfield	2,100	2,200	2,363	-9.3	-7.0						
Gosper	2,100	2,100	2,140	-3.4	-3.5						
Grant	800	800	877	-7.6	-15.5						
Greeley	3,200	3,300	3,462	-8.4	-8.9						
Hall	48,600	48,800	47,690	1.8	-4.6						
Hamilton	9,100	9,000	9,301	-2.7	-8.1						
Harlan	4,000	4,000	4,292	-6.9	-8.2						
Hayes	1,200	1,200	1,356	-8.3	-14.6						
Hitchcock	3,900	3,900	4,079	-4.9	-7.4						
Holt	13,100	13,400	13,552	-3.3	-9.7						
Hooker	1,000	1,000	990	2.8	2.9						
Howard	6,400	6,500	6,773	-5.6	-7.5						
Jefferson	9,100	9,300	9,817	-6.9	-7.0						
Johnson	4,800	4,900	5,285	-8.5	-6.7						
Kearney	6,700	6,600	7,053	-5.3	-9.5						
Keith	8,700	8,900	9,364	-6.9	-12.2						
Keya Paha	1,100	1,200	1,301	-13.0	-17.0						
Kimball	4,500	4,500	4,882	-7.8	-13.1						
Knox	10,600	10,800	11,457	-7.2	-7.3						
Lancaster	211,600	208,100	192,884	9.7	2.4						
Lincoln	33,700	33,500	36,455	-7.6	-13.7						
Logan	1,000	1,000	983	-0.2	-6.8						
Loup	800	800	859	-6.6	-10.7						
McPherson	600	500	593	-6.9	-12.0						
Madison	32,300	32,000	31,382	3.0	-3.5						
Merrick	8,500	8,500	8,945	-5.1	-8.3						
Morrill	5,700	5,800	6,085	-6.1	-9.2						
Nance	4,400	4,400	4,740	-7.5	-8.6						
Nemaha	8,300	8,400	8,367	-0.3	-1.9						
Nuckolls	6,200	6,400	6,726	-7.2	-8.2						
Otoe	14,500	14,600	15,183	-4.4	-5.1						
Pawnee	3,500	3,600	3,937	-9.9	-6.7						

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished data

Note: Population Estimates for 1987 and 1988 are rounded to the nearest 100. Net migration is based on the unrounded figures and is the difference between the number of persons who move from a county and the number who move into the county. A negative net migration rate indicates outmigration, while a positive net migration rate indicates immigration.

Net Migration Rate, 1980-88



Outmigration, ≥ 5.0%
Outmigration, < 5.0%
Immigration

Reports cited in data bytes can be ordered from:
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402.

New Reports Track Statewide Changes

The NSDC recently received two sets of materials from the Census Bureau, containing population and agricultural data for Nebraska counties. These two pages highlight some of the information.

The table at left shows that Nebraska's population increased by 2.1 percent between 1980 and 1986, with 17 counties gaining population and 76 counties losing population.

The overall growth in the state's population is a result of natural increase; there were more births over the time period than deaths. However, the net migration rates show that the state as a whole and nearly all counties had more people moving out than moving in. The state had a net outmigration rate of 3.6 percent; only four counties recorded immigration.

The table at right shows that the number of Nebraska farms remained fairly stable between 1982 and 1987, increasing by only 0.4 percent. In all, 49 counties gained farms and 44 counties lost farms.

Number of Farms in Nebraska Counties: 1987 and 1982

Percentage Change			Percentage Change				
County	Number of Farms 1987	Number of Farms 1982	Change 1987-82	County	Number of Farms 1987	Number of Farms 1982	Change 1978-82
Adams	780	747	4.4	Furnas	539	520	3.7
Antelope	1,009	1,042	-3.2	Gage	1,347	1,339	0.6
Arthur	90	81	11.1	Garden	335	330	1.5
Banner	212	200	6.0	Garfield	248	268	-7.5
Blaine	129	141	-8.5	Gosper	345	324	6.5
Boone	936	857	9.2	Grant	92	80	15.0
Box Butte	556	543	2.4	Greeley	461	438	5.3
Boyd	443	442	0.2	Hall	788	794	-0.8
Brown	344	353	-2.5	Hamilton	770	821	-6.2
Buffalo	1,175	1,191	-1.3	Harlan	465	453	2.6
Burt	729	733	-0.5	Hayes	317	328	-3.4
Butler	961	976	-1.5	Hitchcock	426	443	-3.8
Cass	913	915	-0.2	Holt	1,393	1,269	9.8
Cedar	1,106	1,144	-3.3	Hooker	78	59	32.2
Chase	468	433	8.1	Howard	696	702	-0.9
Cherry	745	708	5.2	Jefferson	770	747	3.1
Cheyenne	740	701	5.6	Johnson	599	566	5.8
Clay	710	664	6.9	Kearney	608	581	4.6
Colfax	778	779	-0.1	Keith	405	382	6.0
Cuming	1,185	1,250	-5.2	Keya Paha	259	269	-3.7
Custer	1,457	1,439	1.3	Kimball	348	344	1.2
Dakota	345	378	-8.7	Knox	1,212	1,280	-5.3
Dawes	498	452	10.2	Lancaster	1,508	1,547	-2.5
Dawson	974	959	1.6	Lincoln	1,127	1,037	8.7
Deuel	262	277	-5.4	Logan	147	152	-3.3
Dixon	704	731	-3.7	Loup	142	148	-4.1
Dodge	962	977	-1.5	McPherson	146	138	5.8
Douglas	475	482	-1.5	Madison	958	991	-3.3
Dundy	389	382	1.8	Merrick	664	680	-2.4
Fillmore	779	765	1.8	Morrill	535	550	-2.7
Franklin	523	530	-1.3	Nance	508	478	6.3
Frontier	496	463	7.1	Nemaha	591	614	-3.7
				Nuckolls	621	624	-0.5
				Otoe	1,005	957	5.0
				Pawnee	520	531	-2.1
				Perkins	591	547	8.0
				Phelps	616	588	4.8
				Pierce	857	865	-0.9
				Platte	1,245	1,237	0.6
				Polk	736	727	1.2
				Red Willow	489	474	3.2
				Richardson	826	813	1.6
				Rock	313	309	1.3
				Saline	881	905	-2.7
				Sarpy	437	460	-5.0
				Saunders	1,417	1,444	-1.9
				Scotts Bluff	898	987	-9.0
				Seward	974	988	-1.4
				Sheridan	721	704	2.4
				Sherman	576	539	6.9
				Sioux	353	365	-3.3
				Stanton	695	712	-2.4
				Thayer	744	707	5.2
				Thomas	94	87	8.0
				Thurston	462	535	-13.6
				Valley	541	502	7.8
				Washington	826	812	1.7
				Wayne	744	811	-8.3
				Webster	508	500	1.6
				Wheeler	213	195	9.2
				York	899	911	-1.3
				Nebraska	60,502	60,243	0.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1987 Census of Agriculture, Volume 1, Part 27, Nebraska

Per Capita Income Increases in Nebraska MSAs

Per capita personal income (PCPI) for the Omaha area grew from \$14,373 in 1986 to \$15,033 in 1987, an increase of 4.6 percent. Lincoln's PCPI growth was 5.9 percent, from \$13,571 to \$14,373. The PCPI in the United States increased 6.0 percent, from \$14,609 to \$15,484. These data are part of an annual comprehensive review of metropolitan area and county personal income in the United States, released by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

NSDC analyzed data for the seven states in the Plains Region (Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota), along with

Nebraska's neighbors of Colorado and Wyoming (see chart below). A total of 35 major midwestern Metropolitan Statistical Areas were represented.

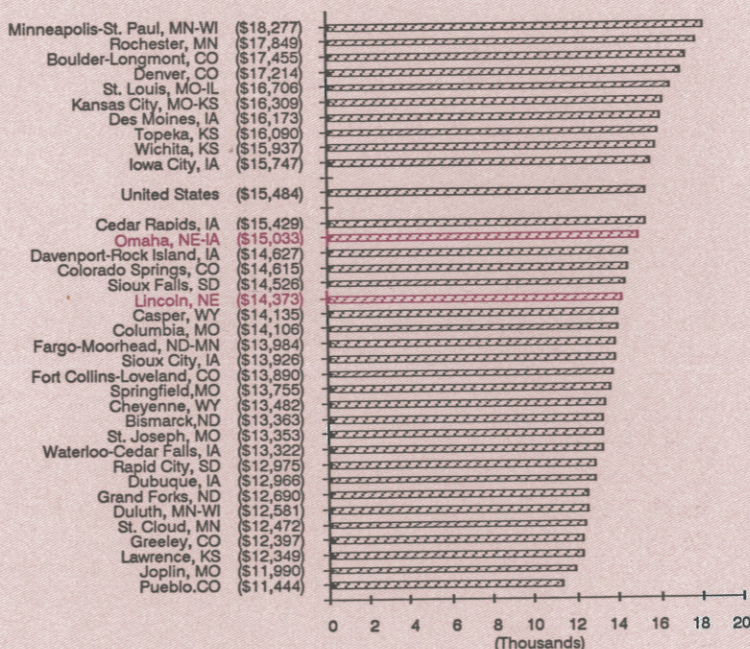
The Omaha MSA ranked 12th in the region and 120th (out of 318) in the nation. Lincoln ranked 16th in the region and 147th in the nation. Minneapolis-St. Paul ranked 29th in the United States and first in the Midwest with a PCPI of \$18,277—18 percent higher than the U.S. average. Rochester, Minnesota, with \$17,849 (15.1 percent higher than the national figure) was next in the region and 35th in the country. Pueblo, Colorado, showed the lowest PCPI in the midwest and the 297th

nationally, with \$11,444—73.9 percent of the national average.

The NSDC analysis also shows that 11 MSAs in the study area had a 1986-87 increase of 6.0 percent (the U.S. figure) or greater. Seven of these cities were in Iowa, with Dubuque showing the greatest increase (8.5 percent). Des Moines showed a 6.3 percent increase.

BEA also has prepared detailed data on personal income, employment, farm income, and transfer payments for each county in Nebraska for the years 1969-1987. For more information contact NSDC.

1987 Per Capita Personal Income For Midwest Metropolitan Statistical Areas



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

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